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WARNING VOICE.

"Revolution and anarchy will surely reign in America as it did in France unless provision is made so that every man who wishes to work and make a home for himself and family can do so."

This startling statement was made by Commander Booth-Tucker of the Salvation Army to a Milwaukee Sentinel reporter at Racine.

The representative of Gen. William Booth and head of the Salvation Army in America who is on a lecture tour of the country delivered a lecture on "Light and Darkness," illustrated by limelight pictures, in the Salvation Army auditorium in Racine to a crowded house. He repeated the same lecture at Plymouth Congregational church in Milwaukee the next day.

Commander Booth-Tucker is on a begging trip for his Salvation Army colony. He travels in a private car, which, although it is not luxurious in appointment, appears to contain about everything necessary to the comfort of a traveler. It was while seated in his car that the commander gave expression to his radical views concerning the future of this country. Continuing, he said:

"This revolution will come suddenly, more suddenly than would be possible in France, Germany, Russia or any other European country, because here, any man who wishes to can buy firearms, gunpowder and dynamite and what is to prevent him from using them when he becomes desperate through hunger, and after his family is torn from him and put in different institutions when times become hard and his search for work is fruitless?"

"Our workmen will not stand such things forever. He is becoming educated, for the government has accomplished wonders in an educational way, and when the time to strike comes will be more swift and sure and will strike at the very foundations of existing conditions. Men will get together and will consider the power of their vote and will come to the conclusion that there is nothing in it; that things go along in much the same old way whichever party is in power, and becoming desperate, will say to one another, 'let's blow them up.' Then anarchy and revolution will have full sway. That is what happened in France and though it was all very horrible, the prosperity of France, after the revolution, increased with a bound."

"Revolution, however, can be avoided, and the plans of the Salvation Army, plans that are even now being carried out, will in time cause the death of anarchy, because the reasons for its existence will have disappeared. Families will not be separated because of poverty; young men and women will not be forced to remain single because they cannot afford to get married. That will all be done away with, and our country will enter upon a reign of prosperity never before experienced. This will be accomplished through the establishment of colonies, where the land will be given to the poor and the land will be worked by the poor. Any man who wishes to become a member of one of these colonies can do so by taking one of the houses and farms and paying for it as he is able. Work will be furnished him and a part of the money earned will go toward the purchase of the place, which will be turned over to the tenant when the final payment is made."

"We have three such colonies in successful operation and the results have fulfilled all our expectations. The largest of these colonies is in Colorado, near Alamosa, at the junction of the Denver and California branches of the Santa Fe railroad. At this place we own 2000 acres of land and have about 250 settlers located there. They are all employed at good wages and work became so plentiful the past year that fifty men had to be hired outside the colony to keep things moving. As an instance of our plan for helping men to buy their homes, we pay our tenants \$3 a day, for themselves and team. Out of this \$1 is retained as payment on the home."

"We risk nothing through this plan, because the property is our security and cannot be carried away. Out of \$150,000 which we paid for land for colonization purposes, \$25,000 was repaid in less than four months and the value of the property increased to \$300,000."

"In addition to the colony in Colorado we have two smaller ones. The largest of these is in Monterey county, California, where we own 500 acres of land with about seventy settlers, and near

Cleveland, O., we have a tract of 300 acres with a settlement of thirty people. The army has issued bonds for \$150,000, with interest at 5 per cent. Of this amount \$120,000 has been taken up. Senator Mark Hanna, Gen. Tracey, George B. Hopkins and many other men well known in the financial world have subscribed for these bonds, and we expect to have little difficulty in disposing of the rest."

"I would like to see the United States government take hold of this problem. The cost would be nothing in comparison, as it now costs cities and counties of the United States from \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000 a year to keep the stranded families, and this amount is large enough to put 500,000 people in country homes, and more than that, it would be paid back in about seven or eight years."

"I am much opposed to Henry George's theory that the government should own the land, but I do believe that it should give every man an opportunity to own a home."

So Commander Booth-Tucker in the interview.

We reprint it verbatim not because we believe that Booth-Tucker's plan—which has the sympathy and financial support of Mark Hanna, Gen. Tracey, George B. Hopkins and other financial magnates—is in any way a remedy. The "social question" can no more be solved by the charity propositions of the Salvation Army than the sewers of Chicago or New York could be cleaned by putting in a little eau de cologne. In spite of the remarkable growth of the Salvation Army there is considerable more crime and prostitution in the large cities today than there was twenty years ago. Furthermore, it is amusing to notice how Mr. Booth-Tucker mixes the terms of "anarchy," "French revolution," etc. The French revolution was anything but "anarchistic." In fact, it was one of the strongest and strictest governments known to history.

But we register as important the expression of a man whose life-work brings him into much closer contact with the lowest strata of our population than the average preacher, journalist or "business man." The ruling class in this country will do well to listen to his warning voice, even though the remedy he proposes is ridiculously inadequate.

If trades unionists would exercise the same fidelity to their interests on election day that they do in electing their own men to office in the unions, they might control the nation.

Former Senator Allen insists that the Democrats and Populists have distinctly different aims and objects, yet should continue to co-operate on the fusion plan. The bond of union is, of course, the office.

Mr. Rockefeller was lately reported as saying to his Sunday school pupils that he thought it possible for rich men to get to heaven. And that is exactly what many proletarians wish them—that they should all be in heaven.

Among the new Vanderbilt baby's presents was a rattle studded with diamonds, we read in the daily papers. That is what they call "society news" in this capitalist world. We expect to read a description of the rubies and sapphires on another very necessary—intense! next.

Taxation was discussed at the monthly banquet of the Chicago Commercial club last Saturday.

In speaking of taxation John B. Farwell, Jr., a millionaire, said:

"I believe that Americans will be compelled to admit that when our attitude is compared with that of others we are almost hopelessly lost. Men who would be most particular in their personal conduct, most scrupulous in their business dealings, will not feel any scruples if the state is taken advantage of. A debt to the state is payable at 30 cents on the dollar, and often the wealthier person or corporation owing it the less the percentage of the debt paid."

That is at least an honest admission of utter dishonesty.

On the Question of Arming the People.

It is generally believed that a further lowering of the wages of the masses might be most easily prevented by continually withdrawing industries from competition and socializing them, that is, handing them over to the community. Both Socialists and many reformers of all kinds agree that mines, means of transportation, telegraphs and other public utilities should be managed by the commonwealth on the account and for the benefit of the commonwealth.

But to these demands, as in all other good things on earth, there is a hook and a crook.

For even if these demands were realized, by far the greater number of workmen would remain a defenseless prey to the profit-makers, while the existing system might have the support of a larger number of people in tolerably good circumstances.

Indeed, far-seeing representatives of the capitalist parties also understand this.

The Chicago American, for instance, a large and rich Democratic sheet, has recently appropriated these demands of the Socialists upon the present state and is agitating for them; it even wishes the Democrats to place them in their platform.

While it is all one to us from what quarter relief comes for the working people, that is, an increase in their wages, it must nevertheless be observed that this agitation on the part of a capitalist paper is misleading. The mighty friendship of the American for the workmen is simply a scheme to increase the circulation and at the same time make votes for the Democratic party. It has nothing to do with the abolition of the present wage system, on the contrary, that system is to be perpetuated by these measures.

The worst of the matter is that an actual realization of these so-called reforms can never be expected from the old capitalist parties, in spite of the warning voices of a few far-sighted ones. The ruling class never will and never can voluntarily permit so many branches, and departments of the economic world to be taken out of their hands and given over to the commonwealth. And the Republicans and Democrats—*c'est le état*—they represent the ruling class.

But if the wages and living of the American workmen is to be kept from falling lower by means of the votes of Socialists and Social reformers, then there is a sorry outlook indeed for our working people. Our form of government is not so centralized, not so paternal, as the government of Germany, England or France. Here there is no ministry to protect, no royal crown in danger. Here on the other hand is a thousand-headed plutocracy, which is far more unfeeling, brutal and devoid of conscience, but also more powerful, than the European bourgeoisie can ever become. From evident reasons. In Europe the interests of monarchy and of feudalism, which are still considerable, are not always identical with the interest of the capitalist class, and in many instances are directly antagonistic. Furthermore we find great and mighty Social Democratic parties in every progressive country in Europe. Not so in this country. The fact that our party has elected two men to the Assembly in Massachusetts has called forth no great political or social convulsions anywhere in the United States. We can boldly maintain that at least seventy millions of our population have probably never heard of the event.

Besides, here in the middle West as early as twenty-five years ago the Socialist Labor party elected members and members of the Legislature in Illinois, Wisconsin and Ohio without any special benefit to the people. The immense majority of the entire element has so far shown little or no comprehension of Socialist ideas and projects even when they are ably presented. At any rate, it is safe to say the standard of wages and the manner of living of American workmen will not be influenced by victories in Haverhill and Brookton.

So the only weapon against the lowering of wages and the consequent deterioration in the standard of living, remains, as before, the strike.

But the strike of course can be made use of only when there is at least some prospect of success.

In view of the permanently large "reserve army" of the unemployed, however, the strike is generally a miserable weapon, even during a so-called period of "prosperity." At best, the strike is like a sword which turns the sharp edge toward the workmen and the blunt side toward the employer. It is the fight of the stomach of the laborer against the purse of the employer. But during so-called "hard times" the worker is already starved out when he enters on this familar fight and therefore hopeless from the start.

Yet the situation is becoming worse even in so-called "good times," because it is not only easy to fill the places of the strikers, but because the capitalists (and most of the courts) regard it as a sort of high treason if strikers, even with words, appeal to the sense of solidarity of those who take their places. Hitherto in such cases the striking workmen have been beaten or thrown into prison; now they are often shot down in short order, like wild beasts. We have seen examples of this during strikes in St. Louis, Albany, N. Y., etc., in recent years.

A crowd of workmen now meets with as little respect as a pack of coyotes.

According to the dispatch-bureaus, which are in the hands of the capitalists, the workmen of course are always to blame for the bloodshed, because they try to interfere with the "right of others to take their jobs," even if they do so by persuasion.

Furthermore, we must consider that the social and political power of a trust is infinitely greater than that of the individual employer of ten or twenty years ago. The trust is also very much more inclined to use "heroic measures"—i. e., a "dose of lead" for rebellious workers.

In consequence of this "heroic treatment," which is getting to be more and more in vogue with all capitalists and corporations—for the machinery of government is willing, and in any case obdurate and reckless men can always be had to protect "law and order" as deputy sheriffs for \$5 a day—strikes (the last and only expedient of the workmen, the "jura ultima laboris" against the lowering of wages) become continually more hopeless.

Every strike nowadays has but ONE consequence: It ruins the existence of a more or less large number of workmen. As a bulwark against the lowering of wages, under these circumstances, it proves from day to day more and more a failure.

The unions, federations and brotherhoods on the other hand are not in a condition to play the role which the crafts, companies and guilds played in the middle ages. The modern labor unions are not in a condition to fulfill what they de facto promise.

Why cannot they do it? And why could the guilds of the middle ages, far inferior in numbers and intelligence, do so well?

Simply because our workers are perfectly defenseless and unarmed—the workers of the middle ages were not.

We are simply stating facts, and are speaking of the MORAL (or rather immoral) EFFECT of a people being totally disarmed.

An we have explained in our former article we are entirely and positively opposed to any street riots or disturbances, which under no circumstances would do any good to the working class.

Yet, for various and entirely different reasons, we would like the working people and the farmers, in fact every citizen and voter of this great country, to be GENTLEMEN.

That means historically before all things to have arms and to know how to use them.

We will have more to say about this in our next issue.

In theory, Brother Berger is right when he says that education in a better antidote for crime than severity, but he hasn't told the specific kind of education needed for the prevention of certain crimes.—Milwaukee Journal.

An education that improves the body as well as the mind and that is connected with good food, warm rooms and clean clothes, and before all things an education that brings with it the security of getting a decent livelihood. But also, such an education is, under the capitalist system, only possible for the rich or at least the well-to-do.

Assuming the working age to be from twenty to fifty years, and counting only male workers, 500 persons in this country live on the labor of every 100 workers. Yet, if we advocate a system by

which all could work four hours a day, and all have a chance to enjoy the proceeds of their toil, and all have plenty and be happy, contented and prosperous, we are called "Anarchists, revolutionists and innates" by some of the very people who would be benefited most.

The claim that the capitalists furnish working people employment is absurd. It is the demand of the public for goods that makes employment possible. When there is no demand the employment of the working people very soon ceases. All the capitalists do is to prevent the working people from working until they agree—for wages—to give the capitalists—for the use of machinery which has been wrested from the workers—most of what is produced. The workers furnish the

employers a living, but the employers never furnish the workers a living. So long as a majority of workers are fools enough to believe this lie of the capitalists, they will live like slaves, while they keep their lords in luxury.

For at least two reasons the Fifty-seventh Congress, the first session of which began on last Monday, will be notable in history—so say the daily papers. The appropriations that will be authorized by it, if the projected programme is adopted, will be greatly in excess of those of any preceding Congress. The other reason for making the next Congress remarkable will be the starting of the construction of the interoceanic canal.

The construction of the Isthmian canal is a useful and necessary undertaking, although at the present time the capitalist class will reap most of the benefits thereof.

As to the proposed lavish expenditure: Ten years ago a billion dollar Congress furnished a text for the economists and incidentally great political capital for the Democrats. The record for the coming Congress will be nearer two billion dollars, it is predicted.

Now, who will get this sum?

Not one-half of it is necessary for the proper conduct of government as constituted at present. The rest is squandered for new wars, for the enlargement of the regular army, or for useless and corrupting officeholders. Yet this sum expended yearly would be more than necessary to take care of every disabled worker, and also pay every proletarian who has reached the age of 50 years a PENSION that would keep him or her in comfort for the rest of their lives. The beginning of such a pensioning has been made in this country by some railroads, but in so inadequate and begrudging way, the pension starting very late in life and only after a long number of years of uninterrupted service for the company. For more than 90 per cent. of all proletarian workers in this country an early death is rather a blessing than a misfortune, for it saves them a great deal of humiliation and misery—and possibly the poorhouse in their old age.

At the same time the ruling class of our country is living in an affluence that can hardly be described, and the government which is supposed to be elected by the votes of all the people—i. e., virtually by the votes of the workers, is squandering billions every year for the "army and navy" and for other instruments to oppress the workers.

And aside from that: This country OWES an old age PENSION to its WORKERS for services performed. The workers have built it up, have maintained society and civilization and are still fighting its battles every day of their lives in the factories, mines, fields, railroads, etc. There are a hundred times more workmen killed, maimed and otherwise disabled every year upon the field of industry than soldiers in our war with Spain. A pension to old or disabled workers would be simply fulfilling a duty and paying a debt of gratitude.

Congress could do no more remarkable and important a thing than inaugurate a general system of pensions for all working men and working women in the country whose income is below a certain limit. Yet it would be perfectly absurd to expect any such legislation from the Fifty-seventh Congress.

Paris has a glass road. The road to H— is nowhere smoother than to "gay Pucee."

Reform or Revolution Once More.

The Social Democratic Herald has been accused of "Opportunism," because we believe in a policy of steady socialistic reforms and do not believe that a "catastrophe" can change very much in the social system per se unless economic conditions (besides also the education and enlightenment of the people) are favorable towards complete change. Otherwise we might simply change masters.

For instance, we do not believe that the English working class that applauds the hutching of the Boers in South Africa is in any way morally and intellectually ripe for Socialism—no matter whether a "revolution" or a dozen of them should take place during this or the next generation.

America's proletariat is not on a higher level, and we more than doubt whether even the German workmen have reached that line.

Moreover, as we have frequently pointed out in these columns, the evolutionary view which we stand for does not necessarily exclude a "bloody revolution," or even a round dozen of them; for proof of this take the revolutions and uprisings of the bourgeoisie against monarchy and feudalism.

In the world's history there are no sudden leaps, and today, more than 100 years after the bloody abolition of the nobility and the church in France "for ever," it was only the Socialists who saved the republic for the French people two years ago from being overthrown by the nobles and the crozier.

Just so or even more so it will be with the social revolution, or rather the social revolutions.

A moral, physical and intellectual strengthening of the proletariat, and the formation of a close alliance with farmers of progressive views, we consider prerequisites without which, there is no chance for Socialism, even if "revolutions" do happen.

Yet, we would like to see a systematic way of arming all the people, not for the sake of "revolutions," but for the sake of peace and progress.

An armed people is always a free people. Even demagogues would have a great deal less to say then than they have today. An armed people is always a strong people.

With the nation armed (as, for instance, in Switzerland) reforms of all kind are carried easily and without bloodshed. With the nation armed the proletariat could even trust capitalist parties with earnestly desiring social reforms and with earnestly carrying them out.

With the nation armed in a systematic way the capitalist class need not fear any sudden uprisings—there are less riots in Switzerland than in Russia. But with the nation armed the workmen are not in danger of being shot down like dogs at the least provocation.

On the other hand we are absolutely in favor of socialistic REFORMS—"one step," two steps or six steps at a time—as many as we can make—and we are dead set against the impotent and good for nothing REVOLUTIONARY PHRASES that are the stock in trade of certain hypocritical or ignorant Socialist "leaders."

A PROPHECY.

We read in a special cable dispatch in the Chicago Record-Herald the following:

"London, Nov. 30.—The chief topic in London society now is the announcement that future drawing rooms are to be held at Buckingham Palace in the evening. Needless to say, everybody concerned is delighted, for it has always been generally admitted that in all sorts of a light-colored dress in the middle of the day is a very trying thing, particularly for those of advanced age."

"There is no doubt, moreover, that drawing rooms in the palace by night will be very brilliant affairs. Jewels will show to much better advantage, and court dresses will look much better than during the day."

"It is said that in the future ladies will be invited to attend the drawing rooms instead of having their names submitted to be approved at the lord chamberlain's office."

"At the same time there have been many presentations of late years that really ought not to have taken place, so there is perhaps a grain of truth in the statement. It has always been known, however, that one or two women have been willing and ready to present not only friends, but perfect strangers, for a consideration, whether in the form of a drawing-room dress, a jewel or a check."

"Going to drawing rooms is a very costly thing. There is many a woman who has paid from \$500 to \$1000 for a dress, and it is very seldom that any of these magnificent toilets ever appear at court again."

Reading the above cable dispatch it came to the mind of the editor that he had read similar descriptions before in a book entitled the "Ancient Regime" and written by a Frenchman, Hippolyte Adolphe Taine, who wrote in the book the time and the cause of the French Revolution. The last chapter of the book describes a dinner at the beginning of the year 1788 at the house of a grand seigneur—a numerous company of academicians, courtiers and great ladies. A person by the name of Orange predicted their fortune, a violent death, the consequence of a government "solely by philosophy and reason." We will literally quote the last lines of the story (which also completes Taine's book) and only add that all of it actually happened within five years.

"As to that," says the Duchesse de Gramont, "women are extremely fortunate in being of no consequence in revolutions. It is understood that we are not to blame, and our sex..."

"Your sex, ladies, will not protect you this time. You will be treated precisely as men, with difference whatever." You, Madame, is Duchesse, will be led to the scaffold, you and many ladies besides yourself, in a cart with your hands tied behind your back. "Ah, in that event, I hope to have at least a carriage covered with black." "No, Madame, greater indignities than yours will go like yours, in a cart and with their hands tied like yours." "Greater ladies! What princesses of the blood!" "Still greater ladies than those..." They began to think the jest carried too far. Madame de Gramont to dispel the gloom, did not insist on a reply to her lost exclamation, contenting herself by saying in the lightest tone, "and they will not even leave one a confessor!" "No, Madame, neither you nor any other person will be allowed a confessor; the last of the condemned will have one, as an act of grace, will be."

"Tell me, now, who is the fortunate mortal enjoying this prerogative?" "It is the last that will remain him, and it will be the King of France."—(Ancient Regime by H. Taine, p. 402.)

As long as "organized workmen" will permit "nonpartisan" leaders to denounce the discussion of Socialism in the trades unions as being "politics," while at the same time these "nonpartisan" leaders are working for spoils and office by advocating the Republican or Democratic branch of capitalism, just so long will organized workmen "get it in the neck" and capitalism will be on top.

The members of our trades unions of Milwaukee know this and will never permit any smooth labor fakir to lead them astray.

WHAT INTERESTS US MOST.

Off and on we are challenged by so-called "scientific Socialists" who are opposed to the Immediate Demands of our party, because "these demands give the old parties an opportunity to parade before the people as 'Socialists too,' and because the old parties can thus 'steal our thunder.'"

Now we on the other hand are of this opinion:

Thunder which can be stolen is nothing but theater thunder, and it concerns us very little whether it is stolen or not. Moreover, the aim of the Social Democratic party is not to thunder, but to lighten. And the Socialist lightnings must be real lightnings that rend the clouds and strike—no oratorical colophony that only shines a little time on the stage, while a few "true believers" of the faith" clap their applause and open their mouths in admiration.

Since the time of Prometheus, nobody has stolen genuine lightning. According to the fable, Prometheus stole it in order to teach men the art of making fire and to lay the foundations of our civilization. If a new Prometheus should steal the lightning of the "Socialist gods" to give it to men and thus build up a higher civilization, the writer, like an old heretic, would be most exceedingly rejoiced. But unfortunately the Titans are all dead—Prometheus was the last.

But enough of mythology. Some of us have little faith in heavens—either the ancient Greek, the modern Christian, or the future Socialist heaven. With this declaration we give the janitor or the "great outer watch" of the Socialistic heaven of the future the right to shut the door in our face if we should ever apply for admission.

What interests us most is the solution of those problems which Socialists must solve within the present society.

Therefore we are compelled to put forth and maintain the series of demands which form the second part of the Socialist platform. The Social Democratic party is just a political party—if we were a mere sect, then we should only need a sort of confession of faith. But as a political party, which wishes above all things to represent the wage-working class, it is our first duty to take care that all people who perform useful and necessary labor shall be economically, morally and physically strengthened, rescued from extreme poverty and made capable of resistance in body and spirit. Every success in this direction will naturally compel us to work for those demands which are not yet attained. In this way the present state—not without many dangers, and perhaps with repeated effusions of blood—will "grow into" (to use Liebknecht's expression) the Socialistic system.

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The season for giving 50 cents' worth
of work or 10 cents' worth of soup to a
poor fellow in need is at hand. And, as
usual, nothing will be settled.

The Congress of the United States has
just assembled. The people have been
told in advance that it will spend two
billion dollars. And mighty little good
the people will derive from it.

An equitable exchange of personal
service and the promotion of social ef-
ficiency for the satisfying of social needs,
is socialism. The emphasis belongs on
the word "equitable," and that is why
the class which enjoys the results of in-
equitable exchange opposes socialism.

There is a recognition in nearly all great
writing of the fundamental truths of
Socialism in its ethical aspects. Says
Thomas Carlyle in his "French Revolution":
"What are you doing on God's
fair earth and task-garden, where who-
ever is not working in begging or steal-
ing?"

Socialists combat the orthodox idea
that each one is responsible for his own
condition, be it good or bad, and while
recognizing inequalities of individual tal-
ents and capacities, contend that the
possession of talent or capacity by the in-
dividual is something that society be-
stowed.

Toil is to labor, from necessity.
To bear the crushing weight upon the
heart.
As when a poor man carries to the grave
The coffin of his dead and only child,
With lagging feet, and aching, nerveless
arms.
Oh, it is joy to labor, when the hand
And brain and heart co-operate, and life
Is rich as Autumn in its plenteous fruits.
—Thos. Lake Harris.

Herbert N. Canaan has just completed
a "History and Defense of the American
Labor Movement," which will be pub-
lished under the title "Organized Self-
Help." The book describes the impor-
tant part played by trade unions in the
building up of the American republic.
It is the first attempt to write American
history from the standpoint of the wage-
workers, and throws a new light upon
the origin and development of our insti-
tutions.

Without laborers—no capitalists.
Without laborers—no millionaires.
Without laborers—no trusts.
Without laborers—no food.
Without laborers—no clothes.
Without laborers—no houses.
Without laborers—no loafers.
Without laborers capitalists and loaf-
ers would be naked and hungry savages.
Laborers make capitalists and loafers
possible and support them when needed.

One of the most absurd things the
mental perversities have to say against So-
cialism is that it is the enemy of capi-
tal. This is urged to make the working
class dupes believe that Socialists want
to destroy property. It is unqualifiedly
false. None understand better than So-
cialists the origin of capital and its func-
tion in carrying on production. None
have a clearer comprehension of its mis-
use and its waste under capitalism. But
no Socialist, dead or alive, ever advo-
cated or favored the destruction of capi-
tal.

Edmund Clarence Stedman, the poet,
recently wrote, to a gathering held in
New York in honor of Tolstoy, a letter
in which he said:

"In every rank of life men of the
first intelligence perceive that civilized
races are advancing almost abreast to-
ward a humane and scientific socialism.
The movement is automatic, evolution-
ary, that of a tendency as absolute as
what we call the blind force of nature.
It goes on with geometrical progres-
sion. The outset of a golden year may
be nearer than we dare believe. When
its issue comes it will be indicative as
day itself. Learned economic journals
now honestly loyal to their dismal sci-
ence, report each inevitable failure of
these 'too-previous' communas as an-
other refutation of socialism. These very
journals will so insensibly go with the
drift as to become the voluntary expo-
nents of the new order."

Is Roosevelt following his predecessor's
policy? Well, hardly. He has appointed
Democrats in the South to the Federal
courts, made an Independent Republican
collector of the port of New York,
turned down Addicks and his men in
Delaware, restored to the civil-service
rules 1500 places in the war department
which had been taken out by McKinley;
and he has served notice on the politi-
cians that in making appointments to the

army, the navy and the colonies, he will
exclude political influence of every sort.
Probably not one of these things would
have been done by McKinley. Now, if
Roosevelt will remove Madden, he will
still further ignore his predecessor's po-
lity.

One of the ablest articles written on
the "Negro Problem" is by Thomas Nel-
son Page. It is wholly without senti-
ment and reaches the conclusion that
"Like all other ethnic problems, it must
rest upon economic conditions and can
only be solved on economic principles.
Sentiment may hasten action, but, after
all, the final solution must be based on
economic principles." The writer's views
on the present outlook are by no means
encouraging. He says that "when the
negro race was emancipated, social spe-
cial intercourse was far more general
and apparent social equality far nearer
than at present. Today social inter-
course is closer between the whites and
the older negroes than between the
whites and the younger generation of
negroes."

The character of the American Con-
gress is in keeping with the times and
the tendency from democratic principles
and usages. Last Saturday afternoon
the Republican members of the lower
house of Congress held a caucus and af-
ter discussion gave into the hands of the
speaker the power to recognize members
at will, to question them as to why they
had arisen in his presence and to permit
that official to sit in judgment on the
question whether or not the individual
members of the House were carrying the
wishes of their constituents. The sur-
render of the individual member of all
his rights to the supreme power of the
speaker and the committee on rules was
never more complete than today. The
Fifty-seventh Congress has through this
cavaca been organized to do the bidding
of the men who are in control.

Now let us all sing, "Land where my
fathers died, land of the pilgrims' pride,
from every mountain side let Freedom
ring!" Repeat ad libitum.

Shivering, Hungry Multitude!

December is here and with it Old Win-
ter, dark, sullen and cold, drives a mul-
titude of hungry mortals shivering to
the sources of charity in every large city
of the country. For hundreds of thou-
sands of people it is going to be a hard
winter, a winter of privation and suf-
fering. Already, we are told, the Chi-
cago Bureau of Charity has 15,000
families on its hands, with the list grow-
ing daily. This means that about 75-
000 human beings in one of the richest
cities in the country are thus early in
the season compelled to gather at the
doors of organized benevolence and plead
for food and clothing. Yet in the last
hundred years more wealth has been
produced by labor than in all the cen-
turies that preceded it. Then, too, the
condition has not been improved by a
year of "prosperity." Last winter the
charities of Chicago rendered assistance
to about 14,000 families. This year be-
gins with 15,000. Another aspect of
the matter is that there are additional
thousands who do not seek assistance
but prefer to suffer and hide their real
condition from public notice. The num-
ber of these will, no doubt, equal those
who accept aid and if the real truth
could be known is much greater.

Yet, in spite of all that the organized
charities can do, there will be the usual
winter's course of suicides and crimes
growing out of the wretched conditions
into which people are plunged by a so-
ciety cornered and helpless in the grasp
of capitalist industry with all its debas-
ing auxiliaries.

There is freedom from charity, relief
from suffering and an ample supply for
every human being born into the world,
in Socialism. But the poor in growing
numbers shall remain so long as capi-
talism with its robbery of labor which
makes men poor is in the saddle.

At Society's Dictation.

Some of the members of an organiza-
tion known as the Daughters of the
American Revolution, which is supposed
to be made up without reference to rank
of the direct descendants of the men
who stormed the heights of Bunker Hill
or laid down their lives for a principle
at Valley Forge, have decided to divide
the organization, with an aristocratic
branch to which will be admitted only
the daughters of the heroes who were
the distinguishing insignia of a commis-
sioned officer. These daughters of the
patriotic forefathers say it is no longer
possible to meet the descendants of the
private soldier on a plane of equality.
Says one of their number who is very
rich: "It isn't possible for one to meet
one's washerwoman on a plane of
equality, no matter what her forefathers
may have done in the way of fighting.
As for myself, I would as soon invite an
honest woman to any function in which
I had a voice, without reference to her
worldly possessions. But society is
stronger than any one person and I can-
not afford to ignore its mandates."

The descendant of a private, no matter
how brave or how heroic he may have
been, will not be in line for promotion.
She must be satisfied with the honor of
being a member of the organization, with
such rights and privileges as might be
supposed to pertain to the great-grand-
daughter of a private.

It is easily seen that society—the so-
ciety of wealth and showy ostentation—
demands this separation into two classes
because of economic contrasts. The de-
scendants of a fellow who wore shoul-
der-straps at Bunker Hill may not as-
sociate with a private patriot whose de-
scendants are now doing honest work.
Perish the thought! Society—capitalist
society—wills it otherwise; only those
can belong to the aristocratic branch
whose possessions testify to their con-
nection with present-day parasites.

Father McGrady's Writings.

The clear and cogent socialist writings
of Father T. McGrady are becoming
daily more popular and exerting wider
influence in the party propaganda, espe-
cially in Catholic circles. In all his
writings Father McGrady is not
only pointed and eloquent, but bril-
liant and epigrammatic. As author
and orator in the movement of revolu-
tionary socialism he occupies a unique
and commanding position.

By a recent arrangement the Standard
Publishing company of Terre Haute,
Ind., has become the sole publisher of
Father McGrady's social and economic
writings. At present these are:

"Unaccepted Challenges," \$2.50 per
dozen.
"Socialism and the Labor Problem,"
\$4.00 per 100.
"Beyond the Black Ocean," \$4.00 per
dozen.

The 5-cent and 10-cent books are spe-
cially prepared for propaganda and are
readily and are read easily everywhere.
"Socialism and the Labor Problem" is the
first of a series of books on the subject.
It is a book of over 300 pages, and is of
thrilling interest from start to finish.
The principles of socialism are staunchly
maintained, yet presented in such fasci-
nating style and blended with such
dramatic romance as to make the book
irresistible in its impressions, especially
upon those who have not yet given ac-
cording thought to social problems. Prof. R.
O. Stoll, the author and Socialist of Eau
Claire, Wis., says of this book, in order-
ing a second copy:

"This work should sell by the carload
if the people are at all cognizant of true
merit of truth. This is the verdict of
hundreds of literary critics who have
read it."

A new edition of this stirring novel
has just been issued by the present pub-
lishers, who purchased recently the copy-
right.

A handsome edition in cloth has also
appeared which may be obtained at \$1.00
per copy or \$8.00 per dozen. This will
make an excellent holiday or birthday
gift to a relative, friend or comrade.

We are informed that Father McGrady
has another work in course of
preparation that will create little less
excitement than the first. It is an
answer to the latest attack of a noted
priest on socialism in a pamphlet en-
titled, "Socialism, the Crying Evil of the
Age." The new work will appear early
in the new year and we can promise our
readers a treat in polemics that will stir
the imagination, however sluggish, to the
point of socialist enthusiasm.

All orders for Father McGrady's books
should be addressed to Standard Publish-
ing Co., Terre Haute, Ind.

The Instinct of Workmanship.

By CHARLOTTE TELLER.

Man is not by nature lazy, says Char-
lotte Teller in the American.

Necessity is not the only force com-
pelling him to work, although many men
in pulpit and professor's chair maintain
that it is.

It is an accepted fact in the world of
science that one of the strongest human
instincts is the "instinct of workman-
ship"—as Thorstein Veblen puts it. The
students of human evolution show that
the desire to create something—to give
form to an idea—manifested itself very
early in the history of the race.

And this activity is necessary to hu-
man happiness, which Dr. Jacques Loeb,
the physiologist, says "is based upon the
possibility of a natural and harmonious
satisfaction of the instincts." He also
says: "We are instinctively forced to be
active in the same way as ants or bees."
The instinct of workman is, therefore,
the greatest source of happiness. If it
were not for the fact that our present so-
cial and economic organization allows on-
ly a few to satisfy this instinct.

The production of material riches has
reduced from this instinct, as have the
wonderful creations of art and science.
In 1900, that though we denounce the
Indian money-lenders, our system of rail-
road and land revenue forces the Indian
veterans into their hands; that if the money-
lenders ceased to advance the land
revenue India would have to declare a
public bankruptcy tomorrow; that in ef-
fect India is now bankrupt and the peo-
ple are being systematically starved by
our rule.

Most of the interest in work today
springs from self-interest, realizing that
necessity stands near by, and that other
men harder pressed are waiting for a gap
in the ranks. Want and poverty of all
degrees have come to supply the place of
the natural and psychological impulse to
perform a definite result. Such accomplish-
ment derives its pleasure from the sense
of power a man may enjoy because he is
directing his impulses to an end. It is
natural.

Yet a professor of economics, who has
recently overlooked these facts of physi-
ological and psychological importance, up-
holds the view "that if this strong moti-
ve of self-interest (using 'self' in its
narrow sense) for securing efficiency
were removed, everyone would insensibly
relax his exertions, and the result would
be a great decrease in the amount of pro-
duction—that is, a social, resulting from
the satisfaction of the wants of the
whole community."

To a certain extent that is true; if the
rod of "economic pressure" were not held
over the heads of mankind they would at
first relax their strenuous efforts. They
would stop and go to rest, and thousands
and thousands of hunger-hunted men
would yield to the almost overpowering
fatigue, and the production of food and
clothing might slacken for a time.

But when the physical body became in-
vigorated through much-needed rest and
the mind became free from the terror
which haunts it under the competitive sys-
tem, then men would rise again to work
—to satisfy in a natural and harmonious
manner the instinct of workmanship.

The wonder of a rested world going to
work in harmony for the good of all!

Trades Unions Abroad.

From a report on trades unions abroad
recently made to the government of the
United States we extract the facts which
follow:

In Denmark in 1900 there were 1196
trades unions, with 96,359 members.
There were 67 unions in the printing,
paper and allied trades, having a mem-
bership of 3554.

In Germany in 1900 the Hirsch-Danck-
ert trades unions, affiliated with the fed-
eration of trades unions, had 86,423 mem-
bers; the Gewerkschaften (social-demo-
cratic trades unions) had, in 1899, 55
central federations and 7623 branches
the members of the central federations
numbered 680,478, and the approximate
membership of the non-federated local
unions was 15,946—a total of 896,419.

The total income of the Gewerkschaften
for trade union purposes was \$1,921,000.
The Christian trades unions numbered
36, with 111,890 members.

In Holland in 1899 there were 870 or-
dinary trades unions and 131 Roman
Catholic. There were 32 ordinary unions
and one Roman Catholic in the printing
and paper-making trades. Trade associa-
tions of other trades unions are included in
the above figures.

In France in 1899 there were 2685
unions, with 492,647 members. There
were 73 federations of trades unions,
with 1199 unions therein having 632,450
members. In the printing and allied in-
dustries 19 unions had 13,844 members.
In 1899, in Switzerland, there were 758
unions, 531 not affiliated to the general
federations of trades unions. Among
those not affiliated are thirty printers'
unions with 2313 members and ten book-
binders' unions with 437 members.
Twelve lithographers' unions having a
membership of 290, are affiliated with
the general federation.

In Austria there are 5317 trade guilds,
with 1,247,088 members. In 1899 there
were 883 trades unions or clubs, with
1379 branches and 157,773 members. In
the printing, etc., trades, seventeen
guilds, with sixty-five branches, had a
membership of 12,750. Their receipts
were \$159,175; expenditures, \$158,000;
balance on hand, \$284,500. In Hungary
four unions in the same trades had 2607
members. The guilds are composed of
industrial employers and their employes
in the same place, such as factories, etc.,
and include independent craftsmen, etc.
(not employing workpeople). In addition
to these guilds there are also federations
of these organizations. Membership in
trade guilds is compulsory for all per-
sons carrying on a trade or handicraft.
Twelve lithographers' unions have estab-
lishments from the technical definition of
"factories."

There will be a great gathering of So-
cial Democrats tomorrow (Sunday) af-
ternoon at Balin Frei Turner hall, for
the entertainment and dance.

Occupation of the Rich.

Question: What is your duty as a di-
rector?

Answer: To give my name to a pros-
pectus.

Is there any necessary formality be-
fore making this donation? Yes; I am to
accept a certain number of qualifying
shares of the company obtaining the ad-
vantage of my directorial services.

Need you pay for these shares? With
proper manipulation, certainly not.

What other advantages would you secure
by becoming a director? A hundred
dollars for an attending vote.

What are your duties as a board mem-
ber? To shake hands with the secre-
tary and to sign an attendance book.

What are your nominal duties? Have
not the faintest idea.

Would it be right to include in your
nominal duties the protection of the in-
terests of the shareholders? As likely as
not.

Would it be overstating the case to
say that thousands of needy persons are
absolutely ruined by the selfish inten-
tions of company's directors? Not at
all—possibly understating it.

I suppose you never read a prospectus
to which you put your name? Never.

Nor willingly wish to ruin anyone?
No; why should I?

You are guilty of gross ignorance and
brutal indifference. Quite so.

And consequently know that, accord-
ing to the view of the judges, you are
above the law? That is so.

And may, therefore, do what you like
without any danger to your own inter-
ests? To be sure.

And consequently will do what you
best please, in spite of anything and
anybody? Why, certainly.

Your attention is called to the premi-
um announcement in this paper. Send
us ten yearly subscribers and receive one
of the handsome razors.

India Ruined by British.

There will very shortly be published by
Fisher Unwin a book on India by Wil-
liam Digby, C. I. E., which can scarcely
fail to have a great influence upon the
discussions now proceeding with refer-
ence to the condition of our vast depen-
dency, says London Justice. In that work,
Mr. Digby will show by facts and figures and di-
agrams and irrefutable calculations, that the
total gross income per head of population in
British India has fallen from 2d 6d a day
in 1850 to 3d per day from all sources
in 1900; that though we denounce the
Indian money-lenders, our system of rail-
road and land revenue forces the Indian
veterans into their hands; that if the money-
lenders ceased to advance the land
revenue India would have to declare a
public bankruptcy tomorrow; that in ef-
fect India is now bankrupt and the peo-
ple are being systematically starved by
our rule.

The seventh biennial report of the
grand secretary of the International
Brotherhood of Electrical Workers shows
that during the past two years charters
were issued to 29 lodges and 37 char-
ters were canceled, leaving a total of 208
local unions in good standing October 1,
1901. The total receipts for the two
years were \$54,517.75; disbursements,
\$54,450.82, leaving a balance of \$2,066.
93. This added to the cash balance on
hand October 1, 1899, makes a total bal-
ance of \$2,066.93. During the two years
68 death claims were paid, amounting to
\$8500, and for strike benefits and for
assisting strikes in which 14 locals were
involved \$11,594.32. Death assessments
for the entire period amounted to \$179.
Initiation fees to \$17,264.40 and per capi-
ta tax to \$23,276.35.

An English Organization.

According to the current monthly re-
port the membership of the Amalgamated
Society of Engineers in England now
stands at 90,247. The strike at Leeds
still continues, both union and non-union
men objecting to the introduction of what
is called the "one-break" system without
a corresponding reduction of hours. The
locals worked in the firm's workshop in
question are fifty-three per week and
the employers wish the men to start at
7 a. m. and work right on to closing time
with only one break for dinner. This
means that if the men want breakfast
they must rise at 6 a. m. to get it. The
workers contend that such conditions
would have evil effects on their physical
condition and on the quality of their
workmanship and have struck work. The
society is supporting them in their strug-
gle.

More Words of Praise.

Edling Bros., Calhan, Colorado: "A
sample of your paper received. We
were old subscribers and appreciate the
'Herald' very much. Will mail you sub-
scription."

Otto Kammerer, St. Louis, Missouri:
"I had decided not to renew my sub-
scription, but on receiving your last edi-
tion I have completely changed my mind. I
must say your way of dealing with ques-
ions is something grand."

R. W. W. New York: "Please send
our paper for a year to the addresses
enclosed. There is a reasonableness
about your paper which makes it possible
to offer it to them as an example of de-
cent Socialist agitation."

AN ECONOMIC STORY. A PERPLEXING SITUATION.

A British vessel was once cast away
and totally wrecked upon a beautiful and
fertile island in the Pacific, and all on
board were lost save one man. The sur-
vivor, finding himself the sole inhabi-
tant, did what Englishmen have always
been in the habit of doing with islands
they have discovered—took possession.
Having saved from the wreck a num-
ber of small arms, with plenty of am-
munition, a hammer and an ax, together
with various other implements, he was
provided with means for killing wild ani-
mals, catching fish, clearing land, and
constructing for himself a comfortable
habitation. Like Robinson Crusoe, he
captured and domesticated a few wild
goats.

Shortly after he had well established
himself on the island an American
schooner foundered upon the same shore,
with the loss of all except one man. As
the schooner went down the American
swam for the shore. When he got his
feet on the bottom and began wading
toward land the Englishman, seeing him,
ran down to the shore with a gun, call-
ing out: "Hold on there, you can't com-
e ashore here. This island is my prop-
erty."

Being unarmed, nearly exhausted, and
with the water to his neck, the American
was at the mercy of the Englishman; but
he demanded, "By what right do you
hold possession?"

"Oh," said the Englishman, "I was the
first here, and that is a valid title to
property throughout the world."

"Yes," said the American, "quite cor-
rect—that is true."

"Then you acknowledge the island to be
mine?" said John Bull.

"Yes, I acknowledge the island to be
yours."

John: "Very well, then. You can
come ashore only on the condition that
you will be my slave."

American: "No, indeed. I will not sub-
mit to any such thing. I am a freeborn
American citizen and—"

"Never shall the soos of Colombia be
slave."
While the earth bears a plant or the sea
rolls its waves."

The Englishman, taking in the situa-
tion, and realizing that the acknowl-
edgment of his title to the island was equi-
valent to an acceptance of the relation
of master and slave, replied as follows:

"Oh, very well, very well, Samuel. I
was not aware that you were a freeborn
American citizen. That makes a differ-
ence. You can come ashore with the un-
derstanding that you shall work for me
to pay land rent, and to earn your board
and keep." To this the American con-
sented.

The next morning the Englishman
called the American to him, saying:
"Here, Samuel, clean and cook for my
breakfast this morn I have shot, and you
can have the gizzard." The American
was very indignant, and protested.

"Very well," said the Englishman, "the
island is mine, the birds are mine, the
game is mine, and you have no rights here.
You must either work for the price I am
willing to pay or go without eating and
get off my land."

There was no alternative. The free-
born American was obliged to submit and
accept the Englishman for the compen-
sation offered. Thereafter he was allowed
to have the giblets of every fowl he
cooked, and the table refused, to earn
which he was constantly occupied from
sunrise to sunset, tilling the soil, milking
the goats, catching fish, and preparing the
food.

He could not strike for higher wages,
because the Englishman owned the land
and held the guns. He had free choice
to either put up with his treatment or go
back into the sea. According to the laws
of this throughout the world, no one can
deny the soundness of the Englishman's
right to the island and everything on it.

He was certainly under no more obliga-
tions to do anything in charity for the
American than we all are in duty bound
to provide for any unfortunate.

The day there was a revolution on the
island. The American, finding the Eng-
lishman sitting under a tree, sound
asleep, stole upon him, seized his gun,
and covered him with it. Awakening,
Johnny Bull found himself looking into
the muzzle of a gun. There was no ul-

At this stage we find the Englishman
and the American existing on the prop-
erty of the Jews without means of contin-
uing their existence except through char-
ity from the owners of the island. The
Jews did not believe in slavery, and the
American and Englishman were natu-
rally opposed to it, both being Jews and
men. There was certain work which the
Jews could give them, providing they
could afford to do it for the wages of-
fered. They would give the Gentiles a
simple but sufficient diet, all the water
they could drink, and the privilege of
voting, but as there were three Jews and
only two Gentiles the enfranchisement
of the latter was not a serious sacrifice
to the property owners.

Under the same laws of justice, and ac-
cording to the same reasoning upon
which are based all rights to property in
every civilized land, both being Jews and
find upon this island the Jews in absolute
but rightful possession, the American
and Englishman naked and practically in
slavery.

What is the moral? Whose was the
land?

Two Lives with
a Difference.

Lydia Kingsmill
Commander
in The Comrade.

Once upon a time there were twin chil-
dren, brother and sister, who loved
each other dearly and were much alike,
as twins are apt to be. Both were clever,
ambitious and eager to live nobly and
usefully, giving to the world the best
possible service.

"I shall be a

1880

Grand Entertainment and Ball

GIVEN BY THE
CENTRAL COMMITTEE of the SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY
OF MILWAUKEE,

Sunday, Dec. 8, 1901,

AT THE

Bahn Frei Turn Hall, 12th St. and North Ave.

Bach's Band, 10 men, will furnish the music and a fine programme has been selected for the afternoon's entertainment.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| 1. Musical, - - - - - | Bach's Orchestra |
| 2. Bet und Arbeit, - - - - - | Socialist Maennerchor |
| 3. Character Artist, - - - - - | Harry Ellis |
| 4. Selection, - - - - - | Bach's Orchestra |
| 5. The Wit-o'-the-Wisp, - - - - - | A. S. Edwards |
| 6. Acrobats, - - - - - | De Ferris Bros. |
| 7. Music, - - - - - | Bach's Orchestra |
| 8. Das Lied des Crystal, - - - - - | Socialist Maennerchor |
| 9. Black Face Artist, - - - - - | Harry Ellis |
| 10. Music, - - - - - | Bach's Orchestra |
| 11. The Gentle Clown Juggler, - - - - - | Carnivalli |
| 12. Song, - - - - - | Socialist Maennerchor |

Supper at 6 o'clock, 25c.

Admission 10c. After 6 o'clock 25c.

SOCIALIST PARTY NEWS.

State Executive Board.

A meeting of the state executive board was held December 1. Frederick Heath was elected temporary chairman and Miss Thomas temporary secretary. On motion the outside branches in the state were asked to endorse the election of Comrade E. H. Thomas as permanent secretary. There being a tie vote on Comrades Seidel and Brockhausen for the state committee, and neither having withdrawn, the selection of one is again referred to the membership for another vote; the vote to be in by Wednesday, January 1.

On motion outside members were asked to attend a joint meeting, none time in the near future. According to the constitution outside members are always privileged to attend. All meetings of the executive board will be held on the first and third Sunday in the month.

Gastav Richter was elected treasurer and John Doerflinger, Jr., literary agent.

On motion the outside members were urged to send their membership dues to headquarters by Wednesday, January 1.

H. C. BERGER, Secretary for Meeting.

City Central Committee.

The meeting of the city central committee on the evening of December 2 was presided over by Comrade Hunger.

The committee in charge of the entertainment to be given December 8 reported that all arrangements had been made and it rested with the comrades to turn out and make the affair a success.

Credentiahs were presented from Branch 20, naming Phil Siegel and Max Krammas delegates to the Central Committee.

Branch No. 11 reported two applications for membership in the party. Branch No. 17 one, Branch No. 21 two applications.

The special order for the evening was the approaching campaign. The discussion brought out the many opinions held by the comrades, from those who believed the results of the election would amount to a small increase in the vote to those who had strong hopes of actually electing the party nominees.

The discussion which took place brought out the opinion that an early convention would be held in the near future. After the matter was discussed in all its phases a motion prevailed that the chairman appoint a committee to draw up a call for a convention to nominate candidates for a full city ticket. The chairman appointed as such committee H. W. Bismarck, Nels Anderson, V. W. Becker, W. Bismarck, E. Grundemann, F. W. Behndt, F. G. Holbeck, Edmund Melms, James Sheehan, H. Wachtel, Fred Brockhausen, H. Harbicht, E. H. Rooney.

The matter of establishing Ward clubs in all the wards of the city was brought up and it seemed that the comrades, the party members and sympathizers should at once join the club in their ward or take steps to organize such a club.

Comrade Thomas reported that the Woman's club had discussed the project of holding a (Socialist) fair for the campaign for the purpose of raising the money needed to place the Social Democratic Herald on a more secure footing. Comrade Thomas requested the central committee to appoint a committee to cooperate with the Woman's club in this matter. The request of Comrade Thomas for the assistance of the central committee in bringing about such a fair, taking gave rise to discussion in which the experience of the movement at other points was referred to and on motion it was decided to appoint a committee to assist the project in every possible manner. The chairman appointed as such committee, Comrades H. W. Bismarck, F. W. Behndt, Dr. Th. Bismarck, Nels Anderson and Edmund Melms.

Comrade Belan said he had been requested to ask that a German speaker address the Beer Bottlers' union, and on motion the request was granted.

There being no other business the meeting adjourned.

E. H. ROONEY.

Call for Nominations.

Comrades: At the International Congress held at Paris, in 1900, a resolution was adopted establishing the international Socialist bureau, with headquarters at Brussels, Belgium. The purpose of this bureau, is that of being the medium of communication and instruction whereby the socialist parties of all countries may be brought into international union.

In order to accomplish this end, the bureau is charged with the duty of taking necessary measures to facilitate the international organization of the proletariat of all countries; to arrange for international congresses; to receive and publish reports; and attend to other matters within its scope and within which it may be charged from time to time. By the terms of the resolution the Socialist party or parties of each country, which adhere to the resolutions of the international congress may be represented at the international bureau by two delegates or secretaries.

In accordance with this resolution, the state and local organizations are hereby

called upon to make nominations of candidates for state secretaries, it being understood that the candidate receiving the highest number of votes shall be elected; and the candidate receiving the second highest number of votes to stand elected in the event that the Socialist Labor party omits to elect a delegate in compliance with the conditions of representation.

Any member of the party in good standing may be nominated. In nominating candidates, the comrades will bear in mind that the secretaries may be called upon to pass not only upon matters concerning the Socialist movement of our country, but upon questions concerning the movement of other countries.

The officers of the local in organized states are requested to forward the names and addresses of the candidates nominated, to their respective state secretaries; locals in unorganized states to forward their nominations to the national secretary, said action to be taken in such season, that the nominations in both organized and unorganized states will reach the undersigned not later than January 1, 1902. Yours fraternally,

LEON GREENBAUM, National Secretary.

GENERAL NOTES.

Utah Socialists have called state convention for December 28.

Connecticut will hold state convention at Derby on December 15.

In elections in Charlottensburg and Forst, Germany, the Socialists scored magnificent victories despite the fact that all other parties united against them.

By referendum all the trade union and Socialist bodies of Switzerland voted to unite and fight for working class interests, industrially and politically.

The following applications for local charters were referred to the Kansas state committee: Thayer, Goodland, St. Paul, Lafontaine, Canton, Neodesha, Pike Township.

The national committee has decided to cooperate with comrades in New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island in placing H. W. Smith of East Pepperal, Mass., in the field as organizer.

Charles H. Vail will make a lecture tour during December in the states of Maine, New Hampshire and Connecticut, under the joint auspices of the national committee and the respective state organizations.

Eugene V. Debs has accepted the invitation of the Western Federation of Miners to deliver an oration on "Labor" at their convention next May. They want radical doctrine. It is safe to say that they will not be disappointed.

Frederick Kraft, in a recent issue of the Hoboken "Observer," registered a vigorous protest against the criminal suppression of the Socialist party by the Republican and Democratic politicians, whom he personally caught in their nefarious acts.

The national committee has issued state charter to Connecticut. Local charters have been issued to Independent, Col., New Orleans, La., Burnham Township, Okla., Newburn, Va., Mt. Pleasant, Utah, Murray, Utah, and Sioux Falls, S. D.

The board of trade of Redlands, Cal., compelled the proprietor of a daily paper to discharge a reporter who was known to be a Socialist, under a threat of withdrawing their advertising, which would mean the ruin of his business. "My country, 'tis of thee, sweet land of liberty!"

In an election of county supervisor of assessors by the county board of Sheboygan, Wis., consisting of twenty-eight members, three of whom are Social Democrats, the choice fell upon Comrade John Zinkgraf of the fourteenth ward. Comrade Zinkgraf was the party candidate for state assemblyman last fall and this spring was re-elected as assessor of Plymouth over the Republican and Democratic candidates.

We have received a letter from Comrade E. V. Debs, dated November 27, in which he says: "You may include us in the list of those who have been thrown out of the mails. Madden has just received our certificate of entry and notified our postmaster to exclude all our publications from the second class. It is well. We shall simply work the harder, for every turn of the screw increases the pressure and adds to the momentum." See special announcement concerning Comrade McGrady's books in this paper.

The Socialists' convention at Parsons, Kas., on November 26, was attended by fifty-seven delegates, representing thirteen locals. A public meeting was held in Library hall, besides several street meetings, the result of which was an address of twenty-five new members to the Parsons local. The state headquarters will be at Abilene; J. D. Haskell at Abilene was elected state secretary-treasurer, Wilbur C. Benton state organizer and Walter Thomas Mills was named for member of the national committee.

We are able to give this week definite information of the elections as follows: The official returns for Greater New York give the Social Democratic party

9901 votes, a gain of 61; Socialist Labor party, 6236, a loss of 1511. Official returns on governor in New Jersey give us 3489 votes; the S. L. P., 1918; the national ticket of the S. D. P., 2174. The head of the ticket in Pennsylvania received 2674 votes; S. L. P., 2583. A year ago the vote of the Social Democratic party in Pennsylvania was 4831 and the S. L. P., 2936.

Municipal elections in Holland show a splendid increase for Socialism, despite the great advantages of property-owners under the law. In Amsterdam all the capitalist parties—Liberals, Radicals and Conservatives, Protestants and Catholics—combined against the Socialists, but the latter increased 55 per cent., although but 20,000 votes were cast in a population of 512,000, thousands of wage-workers having been disfranchised. In Rotterdam the Socialists gained 60 per cent. in Haarlem two, in Groningen two, and in Rotterdam two, and members were also elected in Utrecht, Leerdam, Dordrecht, Hengelo, Enschede and smaller places.

Send in your suggestions for The Fair.

Ruskin College Under Fire.

Mr. Editor: Oppression can continue only by suppression. The truth makes men free. Let them know the truth. They will do the rest. Capitalism is the cause of the programme of suppression. Speakers are arrested. Literature is excluded from the mails. Election returns are withheld. Suppression is the tribute which oppression pays to the power of truth. The campaign of suppression is on. This is the present crisis. The conspiracy has failed. The command for silence is now on trial. If it succeeds the pending battle of Socialism for a hearing is lost. It is at this point that our phalanx must be formed.

Ruskin college wants to be in this phalanx. It has both general and particular reasons for this desire. Its general reason is that accepting the issue of suppression is strategic as a policy for the army of the new day. The fight for a hearing is, at this point, the best means of proclaiming the truth. It was so when the abolitionists had to meet the issue of suppression. Paul's fight in Rome was for the same reason.

Its particular reason is that it is under the fire of these same guns of suppression. Its literature has been denied second-class rate of postage. The capitalist press, metropolitan and rural, at its instigation, has because it refuses education to the poor without mortgaging them to the rich. The politicians call it a bothed of anarchy because it opposes all anarchy. The first year's opposition showed its teeth as soon as it began to move. The assassination of President McKinley was the signal for open attack. This in the face of the fact that the college resolutions interdicted the first local denunciation of the crime. Word passed all along the line that the college must shut up or shut down. The college held its ground. A member of the faculty, but like the army of the nursery king, it "then marched down again" without making anything happen. That member of the faculty stays.

It did not shut up. Dr. Thomas E. Will of the social science department hurled through all accessible avenues of the press a defense of Socialism and a compendium of endorsements of it from the world's great ones. This broadside secured a high place in the literary literature. Reprints of it were scattered like leaves in Vallombrosa. Walter Vrooman came down from Chicago, saw, conquered. Since his masterly defense of Socialism in the opera house local attempts at suppression have ceased, and all the sensible people have come to themselves again. The gossip that Mr. Vrooman helped to pay Ciolek's lawyer is a sample of the barn-fulness of such local spleen as remains.

This experience of the college was typical. The suppressionists summoned religion to their aid. The brotherhood of the college for which the college stands was heralded as religious heresy. That battle has also been won by the college so far as local interests are concerned.

Hankin college, he therefore knows, having refused to shut up, has the reputation of shutting down. It will meet the general attack of the suppressionists with the same weapons by which it has repulsed the local attack. It proposes to do business at the old stand, Trenton, Mo., and to the kind of business it is in need of it. The 400 students enrolled last year are proof that it has won a place. The larger enrollment of this year is promise that it will hold it. All doubt of this can be dispelled by the complete co-operation of those who stand for what it stands for.

GEORGE M. A. MILLER, Trenton, Mo.

Biggest affair in the movement—The Fair.

Wilshire Comes Back.

New York, Nov. 12, 1901.

Editor Social Democratic Herald: Dear Sir: In reply to yours of November 9 I would say that the people you should criticize for advertising me as a "millionaire Socialist" are those who do it, and not I. You will have plenty of people on your hands if you take this up, as I have never yet been any place in which that was not considered a "great feature" in advertising the meeting by the "comrades."

You fail entirely to grasp my position regarding the surplus. You admit that our working people cannot "compel the capitalists to raise the standard of wages even as little as that," i. e., sufficiently to absorb the surplus. You are then compelled to rely upon the capitalists themselves to discover methods of investment, either at home or abroad. You seem to think that they can invest this surplus in the development of our own country, for you refer to our Northern states and to the South being more or less undeveloped. You refer also to capitalism expanding to Mexico, South America and Asia. In other words, you are denying the proposition upon which I predicate my theory, viz., that there is an actual surplus of two thousand million dollars annually, for which our capitalists cannot find investment. Of course, if you deny the premises there is no use in proceeding with the argument based upon the result of the statement, call upon you to disprove the statements which are now emanating from all the Republican leaders, that there is a surplus that we must have foreign trade to absorb. I will also call upon you to prove that the trusts do not indicate a surplus at home of domestic capital, for they are the same the result of the efforts of our capitalists to prevent being drowned out by surplus capital.

In other words, I regard both "imperialism" and trusts as indicative of a surplus of domestic capital, which cannot find investment at home. If you deny this theory, and the burden of proof is upon you; and "there are no trusts in the United States," with the old theory of the Home Market club of Boston, now abandoned by them, that "The home market is sufficient."

I do not consider either the number of voters, or the size of the working class a criterion by which to arrive at a con-

clusion as to our economic development. If from certain indications I have arrived at the conclusion that a dam is to break and let the flood down upon Berlin, the mere fact that he is not in a bathing suit will not disturb my convictions.

I am not at all in accord with your theory that "we are going to have a great deal of Socialism before we die." We are going to die unless we get a whole thing. There is no partial step towards Socialism which will solve the coming "unemployed problem," and I challenge you to prove the contrary. Probably you think that if you could get the gas works of Milwaukee municipalized you would be several hours nearer Socialism. "Do not. You say we will not have 'full-fledged Socialism' within ten years. Will you please tell us what Socialism that is not 'full-fledged' would be, and also whether you consider that anything but 'full-fledged' socialism would be a remedy for the coming unemployed problem. Faithfully yours,

H. GAYLORD WILSHIRE.

Fair and Winter Festival in February.

The Business Agency.

The attention of all trade union organizations in Milwaukee is called to the establishment of the office of the Federated Trades' council at 318 State street, with Vela Anderson, business agent, in charge. From the council's circular announcing this excellent move we take the following:

"We desire to call your attention to the fact that the Federated Trades' council has established an office and elected a business agent to transact the business pertaining to the welfare of organized labor of this city. The object of the office is to have a recognized headquarters of labor in the city, through which the necessary business, pertaining to the working of the council, can be officially transacted, and an office of which unions desiring the assistance of the Federated Trades' council can present their request, and it will be given immediate attention. To further the object of said office is to establish it as a free employment and registration bureau, where workers of all crafts can register and secure employment as our object is to have employers seeking help secure same through our office, and in that way secure a better regulated system of the employment of labor. We desire to establish a better and more uniform rate of wages. The object of the business agent is to have a man at all times at the service of the council, to immediately attend to all matters referred to the council, to transact the work ordered by the executive board and grievance and organization committees and the different trade sections, and in general his work shall be for the strengthening and benefit of the ranks of labor."

"He shall also be at the disposal of unions not having a business agent to enable them to have the services of an experienced representative to transact any of their business they may have, and to assist them in any grievance that may arise, at a very small cost."

"These are the objects we have in view in establishing this office and agent. It is done for benefit to you, and it deserves to have your heartiest co-operation. If your meetings are small, if your craft needs to be more organized, call and consult with the agent and he will help you. His duty is to do so, he must assist you in all possible ways."

The time and place of meetings are as follows:

The Federated Trades' council meets the first and third Wednesday of the month at Kaiser's hall, 300 Fourth street.

The Metal Trades' section meets the first and third Monday at the office of the F. T. C., 318 State street.

The Label section meets the second and fourth Wednesday at the office of the F. T. C., 318 State street.

The Miscellaneous section meets the first and third Thursday at the office of the F. T. C., 318 State street.

Labor Notes.

St. Louis boot and shoe workers passed resolutions calling upon workmen to vote for the overthrow of the capitalist system, especially on railroads.

Machineists' Journal has uncovered a spy agency that is working against the International Association of Machineists, especially on railroads.

There is a strike on in another Philadelphia newspaper, and the New Era charges that a conspiracy exists among the organs to suppress all reference to their own attacks upon labor.

Canning machines and the Chinese have had a short, sharp tussle for supremacy in British Columbia, and the machines won. The machine cuts and packs fish and puts the top on the box. Two men and a machine can do the work of forty Chinamen.

The iron and steel workers are discussing the question of assessing themselves 10 per cent. of their wages to create a war fund to have another try with the billion-dollar combine. Those who are still smarting under the defeat in their desire for another battle, but they are going to strengthen their position with a big fund and by taking all branches of mill labor into the association.

You can't do better than provide yourself with one of those first-class Premium Razors we are offering for new subscribers to The Herald.

You will find the programme for the entertainment on the 8th of December in this paper. Procure tickets at The Herald office.

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A school untrammeled by sectarian or political influences. Gives a free interpretation to Science and adheres to Socialism. Courses:—Scientific, Classical and Co-operative Entrance at convenient times. For illustrated prospectus address:

R. O. STOLL, Principal, Eau Claire, Wis.

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| \$400 Pianos | \$268. |
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THE RIGHTS AND WRONGS

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We can recommend "Mac's Book" for distribution among those who have given the Labor Question and Socialism little attention. It is full of the writer's wit, a good thing to push. The price is 10 cents a copy; 100 copies, \$5, express charge paid by purchaser. Send orders to this office.

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Branch Meetings.

The city central committee meets every first and third Monday evening at Kaiser's hall, 298 Fourth street. EUGENE H. ROONEY, Sec.

BRANCH NO. 1, S. D. P., meets on the second Thursday evening of the month at 614 State street.

SECOND WARD BRANCH meets every third Friday of the month, corner Fourth and Chestnut streets. Jacob Hnnger, secretary.

FIFTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Thursday of the month at southeast corner Reed street and National avenue.

EIGHTH WARD BRANCH (formerly 43) holds free lectures at the hall, corner Fourth avenue and Mineral street, every second and fourth Thursdays at 8 p. m.

ELEVENTH WARD BRANCH (formerly No. 9) meets at Charles Miller's hall, corner Orchard street and Ninth avenue, every fourth Friday in the month.

THIRTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets every second and fourth Wednesday of the month at 524 Clarke street. H. Schneider, secretary, 630 Fourteenth street.

FIFTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets every second and fourth Wednesday in August Bresler's hall, corner Twentieth and Chestnut streets. Dr. O. Barekman, secretary, 948 Winnebago street.

SEVENTEENTH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Thursday at 1224 Kinckinnick avenue. W. Schwab, secretary, 801 Hilbert street.

TWENTIETH WARD BRANCH meets every first and third Thursday of the month at 524 Clarke street. H. Schneider, secretary, 630 Fourteenth street.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD BRANCH (formerly No. 22) meets at Gasthe's hall, Green Bay avenue, near Concordia, every second and fourth Tuesday in the month.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD BRANCH (No. 4) meets every first and third Friday of each month at Mueller's hall, corner Twenty-third and Brown streets. George Moerschel, secretary, 891 Twenty-fifth street.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: Leon Greenbaum, Room 427, Emilie Bld., St. Louis, Mo.

WISCONSIN STATE COMMITTEE: Secretary, H. Thomas, 614 State street, Milwaukee, Wis.

FRIENDLY CONTEST OF WORKERS

As hitherto announced in The Herald, we are prepared to give a Free Scholarship in Stoll's College, Eau Claire, Wis., the cash value of which is \$50, to the one sending in the largest number of subscribers at 50 cents a year to this paper. This unusual offer we are able to make through the generosity of Mr. R. O. Stoll, principal of the college.

TO INCREASE THE CIRCULATION

of The Herald and aid the cause of Socialism. Should the winner be unable to take advantage of his good luck for financial reasons alone, Principal Stoll agrees to find employment for him during the year. In order to give our comrades and friends ample time to make the canvass, it has been decided that the contest shall remain open from

SEPT. 15th TO DEC. 31st, 1901

And the result will be announced as soon thereafter as practicable. The winner can go to the college at any time, take advantage of his good luck for financial reasons alone, Principal Stoll agrees to find employment for him during the year. In order to give our comrades and friends ample time to make the canvass, it has been decided that the contest shall remain open from

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| Our Destiny; Gronland, 1 |Paper, 50c; Cloth, 1.00 |
| Looking Backward; Bellamy, 1 |Paper, 50c; Cloth, 1.00 |
| Equality; Bellamy, 1 |Paper, 50c; Cloth, 1.00 |
| The People's Marx; Deville, 1 |Paper, 50c; Cloth, 1.00 |
| Principles of Social Science; Vail, 1 |Paper, 50c; Cloth, 1.00 |
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